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La criminalité comparée. G. TARDE. Paris, 1886.

The classical head, with its rectilinear nose, small mouth, moderate jaw, and ear close to the temple, is the exact opposite to the criminal type. Ugliness, if not monstrosity, characterizes the criminal face. That of the assassin is dull, cold, fixed, and that of the thief is oblique, wandering, restless. The criminal rarely blushes, is quite likely color-blind and strabismic, but sees to a great distance; is often ambidextrous and insensible to pain and cold, and can imitate well but cannot invent. The stability of a future civilization once firmly fixed in mental forms will be secured by expelling all kinds of crime from more and more of the great centres so it can enter only as inoculation from without, till after long wars and revolutions the purification will be complete and all men will exist in one truly civilized state, in which scientific truth will be held with such conviction that to know and bear witness to it will be the greatest good and not to know it the greatest evil.

Des attentats à la pudeur sur les petites filles. P. BERNARD. Thèse de Lyon, 1886.

Men guilty of rape are usually of ripe age, quite commonly widowers and often old men, the age of the violator being inversely as that of the victim. These crimes are most numerous in June and least so in November, and are most common in years of abundance. There seems to be a periodic augmentation of crimes of this nature. The mental state of the violators is but little discussed, and the alleged partial precocity of the victims, such as brilliancy of eyes as contrasted with the puerile aspect of the lower part of the face, etc., is hardly touched upon. In the second part of his treatise M. Bernard gives anatomical and other reasons for the conclusion that in these crimes normal vaginal intromission is rare.

Die physischen Bedingungen des Bewusstseins. ALEXANDER HERZEN. 1886.

The physical basis of consciousness rests on the biological law that the activity of a tissue is conditioned by its decomposition, and that regeneration immediately follows. Thus the intensity of consciousness as a function of neural tissue rests on the intensity of this decomposition, and is inversely as the ease and rapidity with which the inner work of one nerve element is transmitted to another, whether motor, sensory, or central. This is experimentally demonstrable by the greater development of heat by vivid conscious processes and the reduced heat attending automatic and instinctive acts. Thus tested, the spinal cord has an elementary unintelligent consciousness, most distinct in lower animals; the centres of sense and motion manifest the dawn of intelligence; the cortical centres show conscious intellect and will. This view, Buccola suggested, was illustrated most clearly in mania, where disintegration is widely diffused and transition to adjacent elements rapid but with feeble intensity, and also in hypermania and stupor, which are characterized by great intensity and slowness of transition. According to Herzen, the ego rests on conaesthesia and somatic sensations, and its continuity and unity, both very relative, are exclusively matters of memory. The psyche is thus represented as an expression of the physical ego; its unity is never complete, but is most nearly so the